

Israel confiscates 500 dunums in Jenin area

AMMAN (JNA). — The Israeli occupation authorities have confiscated 500 dunums of land in Arraba township near Jenin on the occupied West Bank. The area has been declared no man's land. Reports reaching here from the occupied territories said that the area was characterised for its archaeological and touristic importance.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردين تايمز مؤسسة سياسية صحفية اردنية الراي

Dole: W. Bank is liberated zone

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, July 7 (R). — U.S. Sen. Robert Dole said today an Israeli withdrawal to pre-1967 borders, far from bringing peace to the Middle East, would cause another war. Speaking at the National Convention Centre here at the opening of the annual conference of the Zionist Organisation of America (ZOA), Sen. Dole said he agreed with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin that the West Bank was liberated territory and not occupied land. "If Israel agrees to give up all of the West Bank, it has the right to do so, but it certainly does not have to do so," the former Republican candidate for the U.S. vice presidency said.

Volume 2, Number 496

AMMAN, FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1977 — RAJAB 21, 1397

Price: 50 fils

King Hussein returns from Saudi Arabia, visits Cairo Saturday

AMMAN (Agencies). — His Majesty King Hussein returned here Thursday from a two-day visit to Jeddah for talks with Saudi King Khalid on the latest developments in the Middle East situation.

King Hussein, who had talks in Damascus two weeks ago with President Hafez Assad, is

PLO, Britain hold unofficial talks

LONDON, July 7 (R). — British officials have had unofficial contacts in London from time to time with members of the Palestine Liberation Organisation a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

But he added that British ministers had made clear that the government would not be able to extend official recognition to the PLO until it recognised the existence of Israel. The spokesman was commenting on a report in tomorrow's Jewish Chronicle here that at least one member of the PLO had unofficial discussions with British government officials.

Eban to present Israel's case to United States

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, July 7 (AFP). — Former Foreign Minister Abba Eban has agreed to present Israel's case to the United States, an official source reported here today. The source said the mission had been proposed by Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan. Earlier, the Israeli daily Maariv said Mr. Eban had indicated to the government that he would not accept the task unless he was free to express his personal views at the same time on how to bring peace to the Middle East. The source indicated that Mr.

to visit Cairo on Saturday, it was officially announced today. He will stay two days in Egypt for talks with President Anwar Sadat on the Middle East and on Jordanian-Egyptian relations.

Jordanian Premier Mudar Badran, who accompanied King Hussein to Jeddah reported that the talks there, which had included bilateral relations, had been "fruitful and positive", the Jordanian News Agency reported.

Mr. Badran, who is also foreign minister, stressed "the identity of viewpoint shared by the two sovereigns on Arab problems and developments in the situation in the region," the news agency said.

King Hussein was welcomed at Amman airport by His Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prince Mohammad, Speaker of the Upper House of the Parliament Bahjat Al Talhouni, the Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zeid Ibn Shaker, the Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zeid, cabinet ministers and high ranking government and military officials. He was seen off at Jeddah airport by King Khalid, Crown Prince Fadh Ibn Abdul Aziz and Saudi officials.



FUNERAL -- Egyptians crowd Cairo street in the funeral procession of Dr. Zahabi, former cabinet minister killed by extremist Moslem Society, Thursday. (AP wirephoto).

Leftists accuse rightists of planning to partition Lebanon

BEIRUT, July 7 (R). — Lebanese leftists accused the right-wing of planning to partition the country today, and called for a broadly-based front to counter such designs.

The accusation was made by Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt in a news conference. He read a memorandum by the leftists "National Movement" calling for "a joint national confrontation of the confessional partition plan." Mr. Junblatt said the plan was aimed at depriving Lebanon of its Arab character, and those behind it also sought to "liquidate Palestinian presence in Lebanon."

The socialist leader said the "Lebanese Front" of rightist organisations was to blame for the latest fighting in south Lebanon. Mr. Junblatt called for reorganisation and unification of the Lebanese armed forces which splintered during the civil war, "so that they may gradually replace the Arab deterrent forces..." The socialist chief proposed abolishing press censorship and

recognising "the Palestine commando movement's right to operate on Lebanese soil."

Eyewitnesses in Sidon, south Lebanon, said the three most active fronts in the volatile region saw continued artillery exchanges between Lebanese rightists and leftist-Palestinian forces. They reported "scores of shells" falling on the outskirts of leftist-held Bint Jbail and

nearby Maroun Al Ras. Ambulances moved an unspecified number of casualties from Bint Jbail, which was heavily pounded this morning, to safer areas.

Rightist forces had tried to advance towards strategic Maroun Al Ras, but were beaten back, according to travellers from the region.

There was a limited barrage in the Yaron area this afternoon. In the Armon region, six people were wounded in a similar exchange. Earlier, one person was killed and five others were wounded in the battle for Maroun Al Ras. In the meantime, Israeli warplanes made more sorties over leftist-Palestinian positions in the southern region today, probably as a show of strength. The adversaries have blamed each other for the flare-up, and southern deputies have called for the deployment of Lebanese troops in the region to separate the combatants and establish peace.

Informed sources here had said the Lebanese army commands set themselves a November deadline for the establishment of two battalions complete with supporting units -- a force of about 1,200 men.

The agreement, after a two-hour meeting here, constituted a big step towards re-establishing the coalition.

Mr. Erbakan heads the strongly Islamic National Salvation Party (NSP).

Mr. Demirel said Mr. Erbakan had given him a "positive reply" on the question of renewing the coalition.

Mr. Demirel was assigned on Monday to form a government, following the parliamentary defeat of a short-lived social democratic administration.

Mr. Erbakan told reporters that he would find it possible to participate in a Demirel government again, and that after having shared power in the last government, they shared common views on the nation's problems. The third prospective member of the coalition, with Mr. Demirel's Justice Party and Mr. Erbakan's NSP, is ultra-rightist Alpaslan Turkes' Nationalist Movement Party (NMP). Mr. Demirel already appeared assured of Mr. Turkes' cooperation, and was to meet him later today for further talks.

Britain sends forces to Belize

LONDON, July 7 (R). — Britain today announced that because of a major deployment of regular Guatemalan troops on the border with Belize additional British land, naval and air forces were being sent to the British colony.

The Foreign Office said statements by Guatemalan leaders and moves by the Guatemalan armed forces, notably the call-up of reservists and a major deployment of their regular troops on the border with Belize, had given the British government cause for serious concern about its only remaining colony in Central America.

Britain already has about 1,000 forces in Belize. But British officials refused to disclose the total number of additional forces being sent there.

With the arrest of 135

Moslem extremists promise to spread terror in Egypt

CAIRO, July 7 (R). — Moslem extremists, having kidnapped and murdered a former cabinet minister and set off two bombs, today promised to launch a campaign of terror in Egypt.

They also announced a personal vendetta against President Anwar Sadat.

The group's usual telephone caller told Reuters today the Takfir wal Hijra or society for the repentance and flight from sin took responsibility for two bomb blasts in Cairo last night in which 10 people were hurt, three seriously.

He added the attacks were a first warning. "We promise that our next strikes will be in the middle of crowds..." he said. The caller also said the sect had killed a number of police by luring them into a trap in the Nile delta town of Mansoura.

An Egyptian Interior Ministry spokesman denied there had been any incident at Mansoura, or that any police had been killed.

President Sadat has ordered a military trial for a nine-man group which kidnapped and later brutally murdered former

Religious Endowments Minister Mohammad Hussein Zahabi.

The anonymous caller telephoned Reuters twice today. It was in the second call that he said the group was responsible for last night's blasts in an open air cinema and Cairo's Institute of Oriental Music.

He said the group had planned to kidnap the director of the institute, Mr. Abdul Halim Nouera, but failed to find him and planted the explosives instead.

"We chose Mr. Nouera because he is a relative of President Sadat..." he said. The director is married to Mrs. Sekina Sadat, the president's step-sister.

The caller said the Sphinx open air cinema was chosen as a second target because it belonged to the Ministry of Religious Endowments.

The sect, which like all secret societies is banned in Egypt, considers this country a heretic state and wants it to go back to the traditional Islamic way of life.

After the original kidnapp-

ings, the sect, which also wants 60 of its jailed members released, said it had abducted the former minister because President Sadat had not heeded their appeals for an end to government "persecution" of their sect.

The sect said it chose Dr. Zahabi because he criticised them and added there would be other kidnappings. Security tight after the kidnapping, were further stepped up today. Thousands of uniformed and plainclothes police were on hand for the former minister's state funeral today and security at all government offices was increased.

Police say they have arrested 135 members of the sect and are continuing to round up more. Police also say they have arrested the mastermind behind the kidnapping and several leaders of the sect.

According to a government statement yesterday the group, apart from hiring cars, had rented 25 furnished flats in greater Cairo. Police said they also discovered caches of weapons, explosives and ammunition and a large hard currency cheque from a "foreign circle."

Cairo's mass circulation Al Akhbar today also quoted police as saying that a recent wages snatch in which thieves stole 180,000 Egyptian pounds (same sterling) was the work of the sect.

Prime Minister Mamedouh Salem issued a new law ordering all citizens to report within three days the name of any foreigner or Egyptian who may rent a furnished flat.

The move came after the Moslem Society used furnished flats to hide the body of Dr. Zahabi and set booby traps for the police in others, according to police sources. The police said members of the society also held their secret meetings in furnished flats.

The new law issued today ordered citizens to present full details and identities of whoever rents a flat.

S. Yemen premier accuses Iranian troops in Oman of provocative actions

KUWAIT, July 7 (R). — South Yemen's Premier Ali Nasser Mohammed, in an interview with a Kuwaiti newspaper published today, said Iranian troops in Oman were committing what he described as provocative acts against his country. Mr. Nasser, on a visit to Ku-

wait, told the daily Al Seyassah "Iranian troops are still on our borders provoking our forces by air and land reconnaissance (missions) and constructing fortifications."

He added "We are facing these provocations with self-restraint," Al Seyassah reported.

Mr. Nasser denied reports of a pact between his country, Ethiopia and Somalia.

Al Seyassah quoted him as saying: "The purpose of such reports is to give imperialist forces a pretext to interfere in the region."

On Red Sea security, Mr. Nasser said the Red Sea region should be an area of peace and its countries should keep away from pacts and blocks.

Asked about his country's attitude towards proposals to convene an Arab summit conference to discuss the Middle East crisis, Mr. Nasser told Al Seyassah South Yemen supported any Arab meeting at any level to help consolidate Arab solidarity.

Mr. Nasser, who is due to end his three-day visit to Kuwait today, held talks with government leaders here on the Middle East situation, Red Sea issues and bilateral relations.

Waldheim doubts Geneva meet will resume Oct. 10

PARIS, July 7 (R). — U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim today cast doubt on the possibility of the Middle East peace conference in Geneva resuming on Oct. 10.

The date has been suggested by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin. President Anwar Sadat of Egypt described the Israeli leader's initiative as encouraging.

But Mr. Waldheim was less optimistic after discussing the Middle East situation with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. "So far, there is no agreement, neither on who will partici-

pate nor on the basic issues involved," he told reporters. "There are enormous differences on these matters."

Mr. Waldheim stressed the renewed conference should be carefully prepared "otherwise the situation in the Middle East will be worse than ever."

Mr. Waldheim said he discussed the Middle East problem in the light of the European Common Market commitment to the withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied Arab territories, the creation of a Palestinian homeland and the existence of Israel within secure and recognised borders.

Anglo-American negotiators on Rhodesia fail to overcome disagreement with Nkomo

LUSAKA, July 7 (R). — Anglo-American negotiators on the future of Rhodesia today failed to overcome deep disagreement with black guerrillas on reaching a peaceful settlement in the white-ruled territory.

The envoys, John Graham of Britain and Stephen Low of the U.S., spent two inconclusive hours in talks with Mr. Joshua Nkomo, co-leader with Mr. Robert Mugabe of the Patriotic Front nationalist alliance.

The front was recognised by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) this week as the spearhead of the guerrilla war to establish black rule in Rhodesia.

Mr. Nkomo told reporters afterwards that "differences of approach" remained in key areas. These included the timetable for drafting an independence constitution and discuss-

ing details of an interim government.

Diplomatic sources said Mr. Nkomo had instructed aides to start work themselves on the draft of a possible constitution.

They added that Mr. Graham and Mr. Low, who later left for Salisbury, might return to the Zambian capital on Sunday, depending on the outcome of their talks with Rhodesian leaders.

Mr. Graham, speaking before the two negotiators flew to Rhodesia to continue their two-day-old mission, said: "It's going to be very difficult... a lot of developments... Don't make it easier."

The two men are seeking black-white agreement on an independence constitution as part of a planned British peace package intended to halt Rhodesia's burgeoning guerrilla war and create black majority rule.

Mr. Nkomo insisted that a constitution could only be discussed once the territory's six million blacks had taken power in an interim government.

Mr. Nkomo said key issues that needed to be discussed now included who should control the army and police after a ceasefire and details of a black majority interim government. He also said he wanted to continue discussions not with the Anglo-American team but with "the decision-making people" in the British government.

Mr. Graham said that while he and Mr. Nkomo were both aiming for the same goal, "certainly there are differences on the approach."

"There has got to be give and take. Otherwise it is not a negotiated settlement," he said, but added he believed there was still a chance to avert "a possibly delayed and certainly bloodier" military solution to the

12-year-old Rhodesia crisis.

In his public statements over the past two days, Mr. Nkomo has made clear he wants power transferred to the Patriotic Front to run an interim government and control its army, police and other institutions.

Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith has rejected this idea totally, and observers said Britain had not so far displayed the willingness -- or the capability -- to force Mr. Smith out and hand power exclusively to the "front".

In the British view, a constitutional bill of rights, drawn up before an interim government took power, would have offered some guarantee to the territory's 270,000 whites of protection against an anti-white backlash in an independent Zimbabwe. Mr. Nkomo, however, insists that the constitution be drawn up later when the Patriotic Front is in power.

Bhutto's opponents demand his trial

ISLAMABAD, July 7 (R). — Political opponents today demanded the trial of ex-Premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, deposed and detained by the Pakistan army in Tuesday's bloodless coup.

The army, however, said it had no plans for political trials. A spokesman said Mr. Bhutto, 49, who is in protective custody at a hill resort near here, would be allowed to contest general elections promised for October by the new army strong man, Gen. Zia-ul-Haque.

Gen. Zia, 52, imposed martial law on Tuesday to end four months of civil disorder, which began when the Pakistan National Alliance accused Mr. Bhutto's ruling Peoples' Party of rigging an election triumph on March 7. The troubles took some 350 lives.

Alliance officials today planned to sponsor a day of rejoicing at Mr. Bhutto's removal from office. Among those to call his trial, for "crimes against the community, the country and indi-

viduals," was a former chief minister of Punjab province who had been imprisoned for 15 months by the Bhutto government.

He is Mr. Hanif Ramay, ordered to be freed yesterday by Lahore High Court, which said he had been illegally held. Lahore newspapers said today a group of 33 other political activists returned home there saying they had been detained for 21 months without charges at Dalal prison camp in the Pakistan-held part of Kashmir.

Most made allegations to journalists of torture in the camps.

Those who returned home included a Punjab politician, Mian Iftikhar Tari, said by the ousted government to have been in London and not detained.

In the biggest Pakistan city, Karachi, troops today sealed the offices of the Sind province government ready for a search of files. Ministers' desks were under lock and key, informed sources said.

Troops stopped traffic in and out of Karachi to hunt for arms. The sources said the army feared extremists would store weapons to use in the October election campaign.

Gun stores in Karachi were sealed for a check on all sales in the past six months. Pir Pagaro, a senior leader of the National Alliance, said he was confident today that it would beat Mr. Bhutto's Peoples' Party in the October re-run of the disputed election.

So, he said, if the army did not bring Mr. Bhutto to court, the nine-party alliance would when it came to power. He wanted Mr. Bhutto to account for all his actions since he came to office in 1971.

Pir Pagaro is the most senior alliance leader at liberty. Others, like Mr. Bhutto and seven ex-ministers, are temporarily in army protective custody.

The army said today a schedule for the elections and rules for the campaign would be announced in the next few days.



NEW LEADER -- Pakistan's new military leader Gen. Zia-ul-Haque announces his plans for general elections after three months, Wednesday. (AP wirephoto).



KILLER -- Mr. Mustafa A. Ghazi, who Cairo police said admitted killing Dr. Zahabi Monday. Mr. Ghazi objected to being photographed because he said it is against his beliefs. (AP wirephoto).

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

Managing Editor Jenab Tutunji
Deputy Managing Editor Bassam Bishuti
Editorial Staff Salem Nahhas, Cliff Bale, Alan Martiny

Board of Directors Juma'a Hamad, Raja Elissa, Mohamad Amad, Mahmoud Al Kayed
Responsible Editor Mohamad Amad

Editorial and Advertising Offices: JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION, University Road - P.O. Box 6710 - Amman, Jordan. Tel. 67171/2/3/4 - Cables: JORTIMES - Telex: 1497

The history time-bomb under South Africa: Historians refute white "prior settlement" claim

The recent Commonwealth summit conference called for measures to "compel South Africa to bring about majority rule." South Africa's case against majority rule and for its "homelands" apartheid policy is that seven-eighths of the country was settled by whites before the blacks arrived. But this version of history is now known to be false. Professional historians have now shown that there is no such justification for apartheid.

By John Laurence

Whenever the outside world questions the morality of apartheid, the answer -- whether from South Africa's Prime Minister John Vorster to the U.S. secretary of state or from lesser officials to potential immigrants or investors -- is always the same.

"Whites and blacks first entered South Africa at about the same time, three hundred years ago. And as the blacks only ever settled one-eighth of South Africa, all the rest is ours by right of prior settlement."

This so-called historical basis for apartheid, under which 18 million black South Africans get only one-eighth of their country's land while 4 million whites get the other seven-eighths, is the king-pin for the justification of the entire policy.

Why must Johannesburg's blacks live outside that wealthy city, in the grim ghetto of Soweto? Because Johannesburg and all the land around it was first settled by whites and is historically "white South Africa" -- say the white South Africans. So the blacks are only there on sufferance.

Why can't blacks buy real estate in any South African city? Same answer.

Why can't blacks vote in South African elections? Same answer.

Why can blacks, but not whites, be evicted to arid "dumping grounds" if considered "superfluous," barred from the better-paid jobs, deprived arbitrarily of their South African citizenship? Same answer. If they don't like it, say the whites, they can go to live in their small, "self-governing" Bantustans, instead; their "homelands."

Into this monolithic "justification" of apartheid -- spread persuasively throughout the world by the whites' books, leaflets, films, TV shorts and even news releases -- have come a powder keg and a spark.

The powder-keg is the true history of South Africa, built solidly over 40 years by South Africa's own professional historians and archaeologists. The spark is the expanding thirst for ancestral knowledge triggered by Alex Haley's "Roots," the sudden upsurge of interest in all African history. Especially by black South Africans.

These developments are the very last that the all-white South African government can afford to have happen. Because the whites' version of black South Africa's "roots" is counterfeit. The blacks first settled there centuries before the whites.

And blacks really settled not

one-eighth, but more than half South Africa before the white man came. So there is no justification, historical or otherwise, for South Africa's apartheid policies, no matter how earnestly white South Africa might claim that there is, and it is the professional historians who say so.

With the publication of such recent works as "The Cambridge History of Africa" (Cambridge University Press) and "South African Historical Introduction" (Freda Troup, Penguin Library), the true history of South Africa, now largely suppressed in that country and known only to specialists for many years past, is emerging; perhaps to cause the greatest re-assessment of southern African politics this century. For the gap between the true and the apartheid versions of South Africa's "roots" is astonishing.

For instance, although such heavily-documented treatises as "Southern Africa in the Iron Age" were by the early sixties listing radio-carbon datings and extensive excavations proving that the ancestors of many black South Africans were settled nearly one thousand years ago where Johannesburg and Soweto now stand (800 years before the whites got there), the government's story remains totally different.

In the late sixties, for instance, the official book "South African Quizz" -- distributed worldwide by Vorster's embassies -- was asserting: "The Bantu crossed the northern frontiers of what is today the Republic of South Africa at about the same time as the white settlers started opening up the country (after 1652 A.D., when the first whites landed)."

Even the South African minister of information is on record with this "about the same time" version. He told the Los Angeles World Affairs Council on June 6, 1975: "Three centuries ago migration commenced simultaneously from Europe and from other parts of Africa to the southern tip of this continent."

Yet the published historical literature over a period of 40 years which proves such claims to be fictitious is probably best summed up in a passage from "South Africa -- an Historical Introduction": "By the middle of the 17th Century when the Dutch were making their first settlement in the extreme southwest, the Bantu-speaking (black) people, contrary to popular belief, had been living in the northern, central and eastern parts for as much as several hundred years."

A South African historian and educationalist has put it even more crisply in his book "Barrier of Spears" (Timmins,

1974). He notes that when the first whites arrived in South Africa in 1652 A.D. "most of South Africa was already occupied by Bantu-speaking people."

Yet Vorster himself tells American officials and makes statements in parliament such as: "The fact that 13 per cent of the land is Bantu and 87 per cent is occupied by whites is a division decreed by history." "South African Quizz" simply spells out the vital position which this historical untruth holds in the defence of apartheid, with the statement: "Apartheid safeguards the long-established nationhood of the white people in that part of South Africa which has always been theirs and which they did not take from anyone." (page 17).

Although, when challenged by informed critics, South African officials tend to soften their apartheid version of history -- even resorting to racial double standards with strange definitions of "migration" and "settlement" -- apartheid's alleged "roots" have been firmly sold to the world's policy makers over a period of many years, and at great expense.

Some British M.P.s and American Congressmen now believe the false version of South African history, dismissing the archaeological truth as "leftist propaganda." The falsehoods have found their way into many books on South Africa by foreign visitors, into South African encyclopaedias, into travel books and even into the British, European and American

schools. And, of course, into the South African schools as well.

Bantu Education, Bantu Radio and all the other white-controlled paraphernalia of apartheid indoctrination in South Africa make it very clear to the black man that he is but a late-comer in his own country, and that far from this land and its vast mineral wealth being stolen from him, "in fact, only in South Africa did the white man deliberately reserve land for the Bantu" -- to quote Vorster's predecessor, Dr. Verwoerd.

"separate development" or apartheid policies actually give each white twenty seven times more land than each black.

The degree of this racist land annexation can be seen very quickly by simply reversing it -- giving each black 27 times more land than each white. For in that case, simply switching skin colours, the South Africa government's vaunted "separate development" policy would give the whites less than one per cent of the total area of their country to call their own. A mathematical fact which Vorster never

mentions when defending his segregationist policies.

On the international level, the political implications of such figures, coupled with the fact that the entire policy rests on historical fictions, must be incalculable.

The multi-national companies operating in South Africa must ultimately be mining rich too -- for some are mining rich lodes of various minerals

which, by the South Africans' own definitions, are clearly black property when the correct version of history is applied to the area. Yet today the historical owners whose roots go deepest into such areas, are the exploited black labour for the white late-comers.

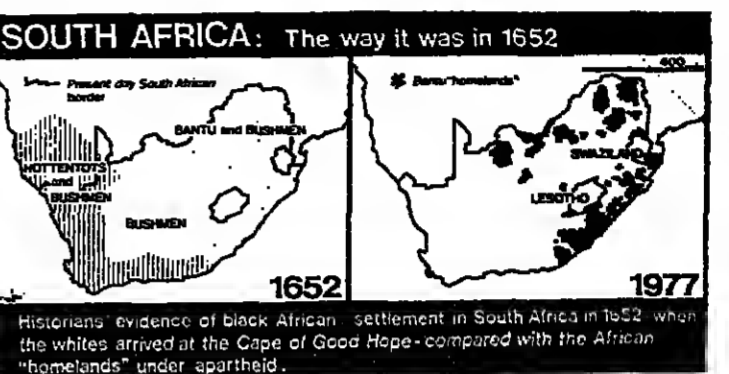
The true history of South Africa also casts significant light on Vorster's recent promises -- first propounded to a surprised United Nations in October 1974 -- to abolish racial discrimination in South Africa.

This country's own political scientists have long pointed out that such promises are made only within the false historical framework. The "freed" blacks are still locked in their Bantustan and ghetto prisons. The whites still own nearly all of South Africa.

Observers of the South African scene foresee two heavy body-blows to Vorster's racist republic as the true "roots" of black South Africa are unveiled. The first would be the total discrediting of the apartheid policy as a dishonest fraud based on historical fraud.

The second body-blow could be lethal. For white South Africa will be exposed as a nation which -- for wholly selfish and racist reasons set out to rewrite its own history and deceive the world, on a scale perhaps without parallel.

As a South African exile in Britain has put it: "When the truth of this extraordinary confidence trick is made fully public, can anyone ever trust white South Africa again?"



Historians' evidence of black African settlement in South Africa in 1652, when the whites arrived at the Cape of Good Hope -- compared with the African "homelands" under apartheid.

The racial proportions by which this one-eighth of the land is reserved for the blacks -- "under the benevolent care of the whites", to quote a South African year book -- only become apparent with a little arithmetic.

For if the relative population densities of "white" and "black" South Africa are worked out, the crucial fact emerges that, per person, the whites

mentions when defending his segregationist policies.

On the international level, the political implications of such figures, coupled with the fact that the entire policy rests on historical fictions, must be incalculable.

The multi-national companies operating in South Africa must ultimately be mining rich too -- for some are mining rich lodes of various minerals

which, by the South Africans' own definitions, are clearly black property when the correct version of history is applied to the area. Yet today the historical owners whose roots go deepest into such areas, are the exploited black labour for the white late-comers.

The true history of South Africa also casts significant light on Vorster's recent promises -- first propounded to a surprised United Nations in October 1974 -- to abolish racial discrimination in South Africa.

This country's own political scientists have long pointed out that such promises are made only within the false historical framework. The "freed" blacks are still locked in their Bantustan and ghetto prisons. The whites still own nearly all of South Africa.

Observers of the South African scene foresee two heavy body-blows to Vorster's racist republic as the true "roots" of black South Africa are unveiled. The first would be the total discrediting of the apartheid policy as a dishonest fraud based on historical fraud.

The second body-blow could be lethal. For white South Africa will be exposed as a nation which -- for wholly selfish and racist reasons set out to rewrite its own history and deceive the world, on a scale perhaps without parallel.

As a South African exile in Britain has put it: "When the truth of this extraordinary confidence trick is made fully public, can anyone ever trust white South Africa again?"

The U.N. suffers from a seizure of discontinuity

By Betty Pilkington

UNITED NATIONS, New York. (Genin) -- Never can the U.N. by its nature, be entirely sure of where it is headed. But right now it appears to be suffering from an abnormal seizure of discontinuity.

In three major areas -- the Middle East, South Africa and the ongoing Law of the Sea Conference -- there is, instead of credible movement forward, a kind of deterioration by default.

Certainly, the change of administration in Washington had something to do with all this. But the causes in fact are more complex.

At the end of the sixties, a "parallelism" had begun to develop between the U.S. and the Soviet Union: There was a tacit "classification" of their respective spheres of interest (especially in the Middle East) and the idea behind the SALT talks was gaining.

This increased concentration of power obviously worried the Third World. And when China returned to the U.N. in November 1971 they looked to Peking to derail some of this "collaboration."

It did, whether by accident or by design, only weeks after its arrival, with those acid Sino-Soviet exchanges in the Security Council (and to a lesser extent in the Assembly).

Certain Third World delegates thought this all to the good, even though it upstaged the immediate Council issue. Good, they argued, because it could produce a kind of symmetry -- at least at the psychological level -- in the new triangularism (U.S.-USSR-China).

In fact, with the Nixon opening to China (February 1972) Sino-American relations were clearly on the upgrade. And, in spite of the fact that today, five years later, the two powers do not enjoy full diplomatic exchange, there is at least enough of an appearance of good-will both ways to leave Moscow uncertain as to just how solid that relationship is.

U.S. Foreign Service officers inveigh the very thought of "running out on our friends", in fact "ignoring their human rights!"

They point out that Peking as a trader has disappointed the American business man. By contrast, Taiwan is fast becoming a mammoth U.S. industrial park, with a proliferation of huge "processing zones".

Yet in spite of this Taiwan "pull" on Washington, the Sino-American rapprochement has not been visibly damaged. In fact, the more militant Africans here had to ask themselves, during the Angolan war, whether

Peking wasn't capitalising a bit too heavily on it -- when China bypassed the MPLA and supported the West-oriented armies.

Hence the fascination of the story, on the first day of summer, that Robert Mugabe, joint head of the Patriotic Front (Zimbabwe) which reportedly had not thus far had Chinese aid, arrived in Peking.

But beyond the diversions and distractions it must be remembered that the Sino-Soviet split has an enormous momentum of its own. And so, when the Soviet Union, a few months back, sounded ready to move with the U.S. on a new Middle East initiative (via Geneva), it did so not just as a responsible major power but to upstage China on a critical issue.

Whether the chances for a resumed Geneva -- soon -- were damaged by Carter's criticism of the Soviet Union on human rights is yet unclear. And the same goes for Moscow's eventual reaction to the persistent Anglo-American probing for a Zimbabwe solution and the five-power Western demarche (in Capetown) on Namibia.

In its assessments on southern Africa, Moscow, of course, runs into still another question mark. Ambassador Andrew Yin-

an, an advocate of much that the Soviet Union approves and yet the exponent of an administration that is still uncertain of, still "testing".

And a little of this ambivalence is shared by other delegations as well. But by and large, on a personal basis and on individual effectiveness, Mr. Young rates very high indeed.

Yet he would probably be the first to admit that he was a part of the cause of this protracted diplomatic "waiting game".

Waiting too are the delegates to the Law of the Sea Conference who were both shocked and angered by the mid-June (closed-session) statement of the head of the U.S. delegation, Elliot Richardson, belittling their considerable efforts. A day later he went very public, telling the press that were he obliged to make the same assessment five weeks hence "we would be in serious difficulty."

The Group of 77 (developing countries) felt the pressures building. Was he giving them a choice between accepting the unacceptable or being blamed for "blowing" the conference.

The answer in that, like the answers to questions implicit in other issues that are still "coasting" are not yet in, but time, for all of them, is running out.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordanian dailies Thursday commented on the visit of His Majesty the King to Saudi Arabia. Israel's preconditions for attending the Geneva conference and the recent U.S. State Department message on the Middle East.

AL DUSTOUR said that the visit of His Majesty the King to Saudi Arabia comes at a critical period when the Arabs are facing eventualities which require preparedness and coordination.

The paper then cites the following:

1. Israeli military advancement and the policy of the ruling Likud which dreams of changing the status quo and then negotiating under the new status quo;

2. America's concept of peace might lead to eventualities which the Arabs must consider;

3. The Arabs must prepare all the details for a possible Geneva Conference;

4. The Arabs confrontation countries lack sufficient finances should Israel undertake an adventure.

The paper concluded that the above mentioned facts cannot be ignored and must be faced on a comprehensive Arab level.

AL RA' commented sarcastically on what the Israelis consider the preconditions for a Geneva Conference.

The paper said that Israeli Prime Minister Begin has announced again that Israel is ready to go to Geneva provided that there are no preconditions. These preconditions were explained by U.S. Sen. Javits, after meeting with Begin. According to Javits the preconditions are what the Arabs, U.S.S.R. and the U.S. are asked to abide by at Geneva, which means that the Geneva talks must start from the fact that Israel is occupying Arab lands and refuses the U.N. resolutions since they are considered by the Israelis as preconditions.

The paper also mentioned that Israel's defence minister has said that "either the Arabs accept us or they will have to confront us." But the Arabs are so obsessed with the idea of peace that they considered any statements by the Israelis not directed to them by the U.S. as invalid.

The paper brings to our attention that though the U.S. has defined its stand with regards to the occupation it also stressed that it would not pressure Israel and continues its armaments aid to Israel and has passed legislation against the Arab boycott.

The paper concluded by posing the question of what is the use of Geneva to the Arabs. AL SHA'B commented on the recent U.S. statement to Israel. The paper said that the Israeli reaction was to start a publicity campaign against Carter both in Israel and the U.S. Israel might also resort to a military adventure that would put Carter and the whole world in front of a new status quo which would change the current peace equation.

The paper concluded that the American administration holds a great deal of responsibility with regards to paralyzing any Israeli military movement. The Arabs on their part must be militarily prepared for any Israeli adventure.

AMMAN MARKETPLACE

Furniture

EUROPEAN FURNITURE SHOW ROOM

WIDE COLLECTION OF SITTING ROOMS
CHROME FURNITURE & LIGHTING FITTINGS
MOST ELEGANT, DURABLE & FUNCTIONAL

Visit one of our show-rooms today and see magnificent furniture from all Europe.

Civil Defence Rd. (Next to Mary Road)
En Ghazal Rd. (Opp. unknown soldier monument)

Gallery Grant

Golden Rose

If you are thinking of improving your present home or office, why not establish a new one? We are here to assist you with our experienced staff who will give you complete attention regardless of your needs, whether they be complete furnishings, lighting & complete furnishing, lighting & decoration to your present decor.

Jordan Ins. Bldg.
Circle, Jabel Amman, Tel. 4333

RENT-A-CAR

SATELLITE

RENT-A-CAR

BRAND NEW 1977 MODELS

TEL. 25767

Travel & Shipping

JORDAN EXPRESS CO.

TRAVEL TOURISM
PACKING FREIGHT FORWARDING
TRANSIT INSURANCE

WORLD WIDE SERVICES

1000 HUSSEIN ST. TEL. 2777 & 2888 SOLO. 2845
AMMAN JORDAN

EMILE STORES

ABDALL KING HUSSEIN ST. OP. ARMY BLDG.
RSOURRY BLDG.
TEL. 6215
WIDEST RANGE OF
CHROME CHAIRS, TABLES, SITTING SETS.

VISIT US & RELAX ON
Rocking Chair

PHILADELPHIA

RENT-A-CAR

All new
Excellent Insurance
Normal Rates

TEL. 25191

For: SHIPPING

TRAVEL & TOURISM

INSURANCE

AMR KHAMIS & SONS

Travel & Tourism Agency

P.O. BOX 222, AMMAN TEL. 22324-9
TELEX 122 & 1230

MISC.

EYES EXAMINED
CONTACT LENSES (Hard & Soft)

OPTIKOS SHAMI O.D.

The best Ever Made in Optic

Jordan Intercontinental Hotel Tel. 42045

AD-DAR

FOR THE MOST PRACTICAL AND LUXURIOUS FURNITURE.

WE ALSO CARRY A WIDE VARIETY OF THE MOST CONTEMPORARY LIGHTING.

Phone: 2500
P.O. BOX 24 3908 Amman - Jordan

The World Tourism Organisation: Singing its song in praise of geography and history

The World Tourism Organisation (WTO), formed in 1975, has an international membership of 100 countries, of which Jordan is a full member. In mid-June, Jordan's delegation returned from the second WTO general assembly held in Torremolinos on the Costa del Sol of southern Spain. At this meeting, the Jordanian delegation was instrumental in promoting the adoption of Arabic as the fifth official language of the inter-governmental body.

Miss Laurice H'lass, advisor to Minister of Tourism and Antiquities Ghaleb Barakat, was head of the Jordanian delegation. She recently explained to the Jordan Times the significance of this international organisation, its possible impact on the future of worldwide tourism and the role her delegation played in decisions taken at the conference.

By Marian Awwad
Special to the Jordan Times

Tourism is a song of liberty in praise of geography and history. This is how Spanish King Juan Carlos put it at the opening assembly of the WTO general assembly. And this is how visiting delegates viewed their fast expanding business. WTO is young. It was officially born in January 1975 out of the International Union of Official Travel Organisations (IUOTO), a non-governmental body organised in the Hague in 1925. Until two years ago, the United Nations considered IUOTO the only instrument for promoting tourism for the economic, social and cultural advancement of all nations.

Between 1963 and 1975, the rapid expansion of travel created the need for a world body able to deal with tourism problems at government level. Hence, IUOTO was transformed into WTO. Its headquarters have been in Madrid since January 1976.

Miss Laurice H'lass saw WTO's role as follows: "One of the main concerns of tourism today is providing better arrangements for travel, especially for younger and older people. At the same time, WTO is placing a high priority on the development of tourism in the developing countries. We believe that tourism is a means we can use to appraise man, who should be both subject and object of all touristic activities."

As she spoke, Miss H'lass glanced about her office which, though small, gives the impression of a mini-exhibition of the best Jordan has to offer. Tastefully decorated, the office contains samples of Jordan's best arts and crafts, photographs of traditional Arab costumes and framed pieces of old embroidery. Small arrangements of brass and copper pieces, Hebron glass, Jerusalem pottery and mother-of-pearl work blend in colour and texture to give the small room a unique composition, representing the country she knows so well. A collection of Jordanian stamps, under glass on the top of a corner table, would be the envy of many a philatelist.

Regional Studies

Miss H'lass stated that regional studies would be undertaken immediately by WTO to ascertain the needs of member-states and to suggest ways in which problems can be soundly and realistically dealt with.

"These studies will provide states and the travel trade with the information necessary for them to adjust themselves to the situations which will arise in the future," she stressed.

She quickly added that Jordan should be able to benefit from the studies, particularly since WTO has entered into an agreement with the United Nations Development Programme. "The UNDP now recognises WTO as the official international tourism body. Studies for specific tourist projects in Jordan can now be carried out



Laurice H'lass, Jordan's fiery female representative at the recent World Tourism Organisation general assembly, pushes her point during an intense moment of debate. WTO Secretary-General Robert Lonati sits to her right.

with the help of both organisations."

Jordan will also benefit from the operation of the International Centre for Advanced Touristic Studies (CIEST), which will be expanded when it is moved from Italy to Mexico in the near future.

"The general assembly stressed the urgency of training sufficient numbers of management executives to meet the future expansion in various sectors of tourism," she stressed. "We entrusted the secretary-general with the task of undertaking a worldwide survey of tourism needs and drawing up a programme which the centre will follow."

WTO is divided into six regional commissions: The Middle East, which includes 12 countries, Africa with 28, the Americas with 22, Europe with 22, Pacific and East Asia with nine and South Asia with seven

-- a total of 100 nations considered full members.

Besides the participation of member states, associate membership is extended to territories or groups of territories not responsible for their external relations. WTO has 71 affiliate members, which are international bodies, (both inter-governmental and non-governmental) concerned with specialised interests in tourism, or commercial and non-commercial bodies whose activities are related to the aims of WTO or fall within its jurisdiction.

Middle East Airlines replaced Air France as chairman of this group. Only full members are allowed to vote at the assembly.

Executive Member

Jordan has been a member of WTO since its inception. Miss H'lass elaborated: "We have just completed one year on the Executive Council. At this session, the representative of Cameroon was elected by acclamation as President of this year's general assembly. Nice vice presidents were also elected according to the geographical distribution of members." Miss H'lass was elected Vice President for the Middle East region.

"We really worked day and

have them recommend the adoption of Arabic to the general assembly."

Nineteen of the 20 members of the council agreed, then Tunisia and Jordan submitted the resolution to the assembly. After much behind-the-scenes lobbying, the resolution was passed. "We felt that since the Arabic-speaking countries composed almost one-fifth of the organisation, we were entitled to a language we could readily communicate in."

"After the vote, I gave the official thanks on behalf of the 17 Arabic-speaking countries. It was a very exciting meeting with people standing, clapping and congratulating all around."

The other official languages used by the World Tourism Organisation are English, French, Spanish and Russian.

The third WTO general assembly will be held in the autumn of 1978. The Philippines will host the conference in Manila. "This was one of the most difficult decisions we had to make because three members wanted to host us."

"So many other important agreements were also signed, including those establishing regional secretariats. The regional office for the Middle East will be in Cairo."

Tourist Bill of Rights

One interesting proposal was brought up by Mr. Fabian Chavez, U.S. Assistant Secretary of Commerce. Speaking in Spanish, he proposed incorporating a tourist code of good conduct and a tourist bill of rights into the WTO general programme of work. "His proposal was supported by the Soviet delegate and was unanimously accepted by the assembly."

Miss H'lass stated that at a meeting of this nature, participants become aware of the fact that problems are not peculiar to any one country.

"It becomes an overwhelming feeling that you are all working for a common cause. With us, it was not a simple matter, for we had to keep in mind that tourism will contribute to economic development, international understanding, peace, prosperity and universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedom for all. This should be done without distinction of race, sex, language or religion."

She smiled broadly once more and said: "The fact that I was allowed to be so active at this meeting proves that WTO is on its way to promoting its aims." Her reference was to the fact that, as a woman, she was still able to work effectively.

"Needless to say, I have very fond memories of the warmth of the Spanish sun and the people of Torremolinos. We also had the opportunity to visit Granada, and to witness the beautiful tribute to Arab heritage at Al Hambra."

"Since we returned to Amman, I have received a number of personal invitations to visit countries around the world." One is from the Philippines, which has a complete crafts village as one of its tourist attractions.

"The Jordan Crafts Council, in cooperation with the government, is promoting a similar scheme for the preservation and development of our indigenous arts and crafts. I hope that we will be able to share their ideas along this line."



Members of the Cabinet recite prayers in front of the tomb of King Talal Thursday. From left to right: Education Minister Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali; an unidentified sheikh; Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim; Agriculture Minister Salah Jum'a; Telecommunications Minister Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh; Minister of Public Works Said Bino; and Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh. (JNA photo).

KING HUSSEIN VISITS TOMB OF LATE KING TALAL

AMMAN (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein visited the tomb of the late King Talal Thursday on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of his death.

King Hussein placed a wreath of flowers on the tomb and recited prayers.

Other visitors Thursday included Crown Prince Hassan; Prince Mohammad; Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zeid; members of the royal family; Speaker of the Upper House Bahjat Talhoumi; Chief of the Royal Court Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf; the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zeid Ibn Shaker, the chief justice, cabinet members and other government and military officials.

Coordination centre mooted at news meet

AMMAN (JNA). — Jordan proposed the establishment of an information coordination centre among non-aligned countries at the meeting of the second preparatory committee of broadcasting organisations of non-aligned countries here Thursday morning.

The delegation also proposed a survey to assess the potential of member-states in the information field.

Jordao stressed the need for officials of non-aligned countries to promote their countries internationally by preparing documentaries on each country.

The committee approved a document submitted by the Yugoslav delegation as the basis for work at the major Sarajevo news media conference in November.

The Yugoslav paper proposed a number of ways to coordinate information policy among non-aligned countries.

W. GERMANY GIVES POLICE EQUIPMENT

AMMAN (JNA). — The Directorate of Public Security Thursday received a consignment of modern police cars as a present from the West German government. Five radar cars will be used for speed control and three others for general police use.

Holland to give aid for agriculture projects

AMMAN (JNA). — Jordan and Holland wound up economic talks at the National Planning Council Wednesday, when they concluded an agreement under which the Dutch government will provide JD 725,000 for a number of Jordanian agricultural projects.

The agreement was reached after four days of talks on economic cooperation.

Holland will finance the establishment of a laboratory for the analysis of soil and water to be set up near the Agricultural Research Centre in Deir Alla.

The Dutch government will allocate JD 251,700 for that project, while the Jordanian government will construct all necessary buildings.

An agricultural training centre in Wadi Al Yabes will also be set up under the agreement. Holland will participate with JD 278,876.

Finally the Dutch government will help with the establishment of a factory for wooden boxes to be used for the export of fruit and vegetables.

The Dutch delegation left here Wednesday after extensive talks with Jordanian officials. It also visited a number of projects in the Jordan Valley and vocational training schools.

HAYA ARTS CENTRE
مركزها الثقافي

The Canary Band presents a musical performance at the Haya Cultural Centre on Saturday, July 9 at 6 p.m.

VACANCY

Accepting applications for the position of MEDIA MANAGER. Applicants should have complete fluency in English and Arabic, be capable in oral and written expression and have professional knowledge or potential in one or more aspects of mass communications, showing creativity and imagination. Applicants should have the ability to understand and establish rapport with working members of the Jordanian mass media and be able to organise their work, handle normal business correspondence and office procedures. Salary commensurate with background, ability and qualifications.

Apply: MEDIA MANAGER
P.O. Box 354
Amman, Jordan

THE SURPRISE OF THE SEASON

The Terra Sancta Alumni Club has the honour to offer to the Jordanian public on the occasion of His Majesty King Hussein's silver jubilee

THE INTERNATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT CARNIVAL A RIO with BRAZIL TROPICAL

at the Palace of Culture in Al Hussein Youth City on July 11, 12, 13 and 14 at 8.30 p.m.

Tickets: First class JD 4; Second class JD 3; Third class JD 2.

Tickets are available at:

Gallery: Jordan Intercontinental Hotel Nassar Pharmacy: Jabal Amman Books Corner: Jabal Amman Orthodox Club: Jabal Amman The Terra Sancta Alumni Club: Jabal Luwibdeh	YWCA offices: Jabal Amman, 3rd Circle YWCA hostel: Jabal Amman, 3rd Circle University Bookshop: Jabal Luwibdeh Jordan Supermarket: Shmeisani Akkawi Supermarket: Jabal Hussein
--	---

AMMAN MARKET PLACE

<p>RESTAURANTS</p> <p>baba la Restaurant</p> <p>When you dine with your family and friends, you'll enjoy the friendly atmosphere and excellent service.</p> <p>Jabal Amman, 2nd Circle, Tel. 2111</p>	<p>THE FLYING CARPET CLUB</p> <p>opens for lunch an elegant oriental buffet</p> <p>TEL: 62181 AMMAN</p>	<p>FOOD-MARKETS ETC.</p> <p>Argento House Tel. 44238-44943</p> <p>Looking for the best? AMORA Mustard, Mayonnaise, ketchup, Vinegar, Pickles, etc.</p>	<p>FLOWER SHOPS</p> <p>Flowers Plants</p> <p>Bouquet City</p> <p>Our experts specialise in gardening, landscaping & plant maintenance. Shmessary Rd. Tel. 67820</p>	<p>BUSINESS SUPPLIES</p> <p>IMPERIAL TYPEWRITERS Electric & Manual</p> <p>The internationally proven answer to all of your typing needs.</p> <p>AVAILABLE AT: NAJIM S. EL FAR & Co. Tel. 2111111</p>	<p>SWEETS</p> <p>CARRIOLI</p> <p>Available at: Jabal Amman, Wadi Ezzaker St. Tel. 411111</p>
<p>MANDARIN CHINESE RESTAURANT</p> <p>Welcome to our newly opened Chinese Restaurant. Specialising in traditional Chinese dishes.</p> <p>Operating daily from 12.00 to 11.00 p.m. Tel. 21111</p>	<p>NEW BAND AT LE CESAR Restaurants & Nightclub</p> <p>Enjoy our superb Oriental and European cookery.</p> <p>For reservations call 24421 Jabal El Weibdeh - Amman</p>	<p>SILVER MARKET</p> <p>OUR SUPERMARKET BOASTS A LARGE VARIETY OF THE FINEST IMPORTED FOODS.</p> <p>WE ALSO HAVE HOME DELIVERY SERVICE.</p> <p>Jabal Amman, 3rd Circle, Tel. 41111</p>	<p>TALAL AGRICULTURE CO.</p> <p>Gardening contractors. All kinds of flowers for all occasions. Decorative plants for indoors & outdoors imported from Italy & Holland. Plastic vases.</p> <p>KING HUSSEIN ST. TEL. 67820 - AMMAN</p>	<p>Let the specialists provide you with all your office equipment needs!!</p> <p>THE JORDAN EDUCATIONAL CO. LTD.</p> <p>"THE OFFICE EQUIPMENT CENTER OF JORDAN"</p> <p>Showrooms - King Hussein St. Tel. 24122-3 Offices - Prince Mohammed St. Tel. 42724</p>	<p>CONFECTIONERY GIFTS BONBONERES</p> <p>PATCHI</p> <p>Jabal Amman, Wadi Ezzaker St. Tel. 41111</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">To advertise in this section phone 6771-2-3</p>					

U.S. supports renewal of Multifibre Arrangement

GENEVA, July 7 (AFP). — The United States "is prepared to accept renewal of the Multifibre Arrangement (MFA) as it is and for five years," Michael Smith, the chief U.S. textile negotiator announced here today.

He told the conference on renewal of the MFA, which will expire at the end of this year: "We are at the 11th hour and, for the good of all participating countries, we must make a maximum and concerted effort to conclude this renewal question now, hopefully this week."

Extension of the arrangement was not only possible but desirable, Mr. Smith declared.

"We do not believe it becomes any of us to engage, at this late hour, in conceptual or philosophical discussion. We are talking about real trade involving real countries and peoples," the American delegate added.

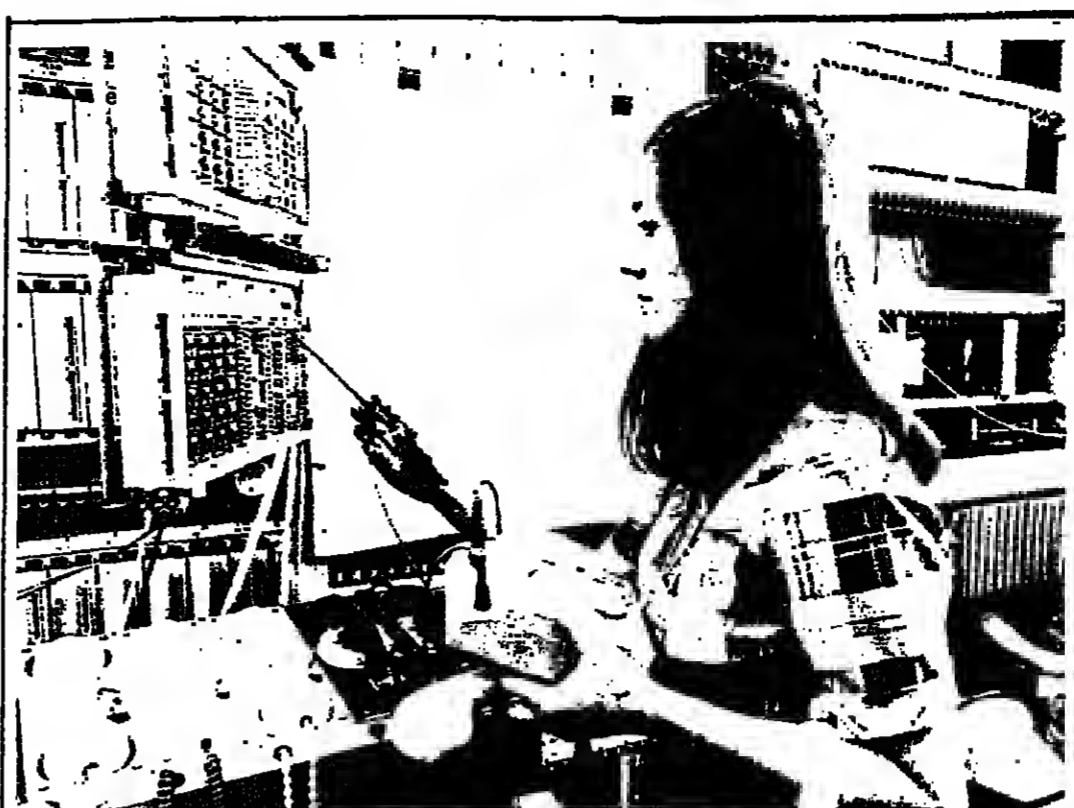
"We have found that problems can be ironed out in a pragmatic way through the bilateral discussions sanctioned and, indeed, encouraged by the MFA. The United States regards

the MFA as the logical and proper framework for the solution of textile trade problems falling within the purview of the arrangement."

"We do not favour an enlargement of the Textile Surveillance Board (TSB), believing, as our Japanese colleagues have pointed out, that the present membership of eight is an efficient, workable number," Mr. Smith said.

Yesterday the European Economic Community (EEC) had proposed extension of the MFA, which is what most of the developing countries desire. But the common market delegation demanded that the rules of the Multifibre Arrangement should be applied in a different manner as the agreement had been unfavourable to the EEC in the last four years.

The multifibre talks, which began yesterday, are being held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).



MORE WOMEN IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING -- Girls may be increasingly interested in a career in engineering but as yet there are not many women students at engineering colleges. A group of women students at West Berlin University of Technology have started campaigning to break the prejudice barrier among the general public and to let girls know what careers they are missing. But employers too realise that women are more than a match for men in many trades. This girl is training as a telephone maintenance engineer.

Dollar, sterling, lose more ground

LONDON, July 7 (AFP). — Sterling and the dollar lost ground once more in early trading here today on the money market.

The pound was hit by the transport workers' vote for a return to "unfettered collective bargaining" contrary to the policy of the Trades Union Congress (TUC) General Council. The transport and General Workers Union is Britain's biggest union.

The rate for the pound was \$1.7185 against the previous \$1.7207, and 3.9755 marks against 3.9875.

The dollar was quoted at 2.312 marks against the previous 2.316 and it also weakened vis-à-vis the Swiss and French francs.

Gold rose about half a dollar to \$141.35.

Phelps Dodge cuts price of refined copper

NEW YORK, July 7 (AFP). — Phelps Dodge, the second biggest copper company in the United States, is to lower the price of a pound of refined copper sold in this country from 71 to 68 cents, it announced yesterday.

Asarco, the top producer, decreased its price at the beginning of June. Phelps Dodge, Asarco and the other U.S. copper producers had already cut the price per pound from 74 to 71 cents at the end of April.

Trade sources said that the falls were due to sluggish demand for copper, the high level of stocks held by users of the metal and the downward trend of prices on the London and New York forward markets.

U.S. board reacts to Israeli charter flight restrictions

WASHINGTON, July 7 (R). — The U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board said yesterday it was unhappy with restrictions the Israeli government had placed on charter flights to Israel.

The comment came in an order approving six charter flights this year between Los Angeles and Tel Aviv by El Al, the Israeli airline.

Israel last year lifted its 1963 ban on charter flights but imposed several restrictions including the requirement that El Al be given first rights to bid

on any charter by a tour operator.

The board said it found the restrictions "hinder the full and efficient development of the Israeli charter market, and raise serious questions concerning the existence of fully effective reciprocity."

But it also said that Israel had allowed U.S. airlines to make 20 charter flights between the West Coast and Tel Aviv since last year, and despite the restrictions this was enough to warrant approval of the six El Al flights.

News Analysis

Aid increases when people understand the facts

By John Madeley

LONDON, (Gemin) — Development education is generally defined as the money spent by a donor in its own country to increase knowledge and awareness among its citizens of Third World affairs.

A direct relationship seems to exist between the money an industrial country spends on this type of education at home and the money it gives in aid.

The relationship does not end with aid. Countries which spend most on development education are also those which want changes in the world trading system in favour of Third World countries.

Furthermore, high development education spenders are more likely to be examining how to re-structure their economies to help the Third World and politicians of "high spenders" have a generally more progressive attitude to development than the low spenders.

The table, showing the spending of seven major aid-givers on development education and official aid suggests that public opinion in industrialised countries will support enlightened development policies if they know and understand the basic facts.

A comparison of Holland and Britain shows the value of development education. Ten years ago these two countries were giving roughly the same amount of aid to the Third World -- about 0.45 per cent of G.N.P.

During the late sixties church and voluntary groups in Holland intensified development education in their own locality and constituencies and created a climate in which the government felt it could act.

In 1971 the Dutch government established the National Committee for Information on Development Co-operation (NCO). Today it has an annual budget of £2.25 million. The NCO has built on the groundwork laid by church and voluntary bodies.

It allocates money to a wide variety of non-government groups

to enable them to increase knowledge of the issues. In this way an informed and widespread public opinion in the Netherlands has developed over the past ten years and made it politically possible for the government to adopt progressive policies to the Third World.

In Britain on the other hand little government money has been allocated to development education. The development lobby in Britain has not been as successful as its Dutch counterpart in stimulating enough support for the government to feel it must give priority to development education. Christian Aid and Oxfam both today spend more money on this than the British government.

Thus in Britain today the level of awareness among the

ring scheme designed to help Dutch manufacturers abandon the production of some goods which the Third World wanted to sell to Holland. An annual sum of about £8.25 million has been allocated to the fund.

Substantial grants have been given to firms in the plywood and textile industries to help them diversify away from certain ranges and concentrate instead on goods in which Holland has a greater competitive edge.

By contrast Britain has given very little thought to this kind of re-structuring. One of the few examples of anything approaching a re-structuring scheme is a small project in Yorkshire.

The government has allocated £12,000 under their job

Official aid as a per cent of G.N.P. (1976 figures)	Spending on development education as a per cent of official aid (1976 figures)
Sweden 0.52	0.50
Holland 0.75	0.50
Norway 0.66	0.50
Denmark 0.58	0.32
Canada 0.58	0.32
Germany 0.49	0.16
Britain 0.37	0.04

public about development is noticeably lower than it is in Holland.

The difference between the two countries is clearly seen in their trade policies to the Third World. Holland is the front runner for a fairer system of commodity trade and for a new international economic order. This is seen in its firm support for the common fund. Britain, on the other hand, has caused concern, especially among Commonwealth developing countries, because of its apparent lack of support for reforms to the international trading system.

There are also substantial differences between the two countries in their attitudes to re-structuring their economies to help the Third World. Two years ago the Netherlands introduced a re-structu-

creation programme to assess the impact that trade liberalisation would have on the Yorkshire textile industry. The low budget appears to indicate low priority.

One of the biggest differences between Holland and Britain is the general attitude of politicians to development affairs.

British M.P.s and aspiring M.P.s normally take the view that there are no votes in aid and development (there are one or two notable exceptions).

Given the present level of awareness among the British electorate about development this is not a reasonable assumption. It may, however be argued that politicians also have a leadership role. In this year's Dutch general election campaign it was evident that politicians bel-

er than just an aid program, some new attraction will have to be found.

At the same time, recent evaluations of the ACP/EEC pact have produced widely conflicting views about its value for the Third World.

Some critics claim it operates against the real interests of the developing countries and would oppose renewal in anything like its present form. Others have described it as the first major breakthrough towards a new international economic order.

The issues are fundamental ones. Will Lome prove a catalyst for bigger and better arrangements on a global scale? Or is it a Machiavellian scheme to perpetuate Europe's economic dominance under the guise of partnership?

Will it split the Group of 77 (developing countries) down the middle, making satisfactory global arrangements more difficult... or are the 77 to believe, as the ACP claim they do, that "any ground gained will in the end help the developing countries as a whole"?

In general, the Lome partners are not much moved by critics questioning the virtues

News Analysis

The spirit of Lome is alive but will it last?

By Robin Sharp

Will there be a second Lome Convention when the present treaty between the European Community and its 52 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) partners expires in 1980? And if so, is the offspring likely to display much in the way of parental likeness?

In the wake of the ACP/EEC Council meeting in Fiji in April and the Consultative Assembly session in June these two questions are beginning to emerge as the nucleus of a debate which will occupy both the European and ACP partners over the next 15 months until negotiations for a new agreement begin. The answer to the first question is probably yes, and to the second, probably no.

Whether Lome will survive re-negotiation is by no means a foregone conclusion, however. Europe must face the likelihood that by 1980 two of its star features -- trade preferences and the scheme to stabilise commodity earnings (Stabex) -- will have become redundant or largely peripheral.

For the convention to remain in a broadly-based exercise in development cooperation, rather

than just an aid program, some new attraction will have to be found.

At the same time, recent evaluations of the ACP/EEC pact have produced widely conflicting views about its value for the Third World.

Some critics claim it operates against the real interests of the developing countries and would oppose renewal in anything like its present form. Others have described it as the first major breakthrough towards a new international economic order.

The issues are fundamental ones. Will Lome prove a catalyst for bigger and better arrangements on a global scale? Or is it a Machiavellian scheme to perpetuate Europe's economic dominance under the guise of partnership?

In general, the Lome partners are not much moved by critics questioning the virtues

of their north-south club. For them the serious business will be to find enough enticements to keep the club alive and active -- and it does not look easy.

Tariff preferences, which took pride of place in the present treaty as an extension of post-colonial commitments under the Yaounde and Commonwealth arrangements, have declined steadily in real value.

They have been progressively eroded by the community's General Scheme of Preferences (GSP) for developing countries, by moves towards abolishing the Nine's common external tariff on tropical goods and by broader tariff cuts negotiated under GATT. By 1980 Lome will afford the ACP very little advantage in respect of access to EEC markets.

As for Stabex, there is now a fair chance that this innovative scheme to compensate countries exporting primary products in any sudden drop in earnings -- will be superseded altogether by a wider international agreement before Lome II is ready for signature.

In this event Stabex will have had a pace-setting importance out of proportion to its very limited resources, but it will no longer be an "exclusive offer to club members".

With modifications, the EEC's own proposals for a world Stabex scheme, though rejected by the U.S. at the north-south talks in Paris in May, are expected by some community officials to win acceptance in the end.

So if the principal trade aspects of EEC-Third World relations are swallowed up in new global arrangements, the second Lome convention will need a new centre of focus in order for the special relationship between the Nine and the ACP countries to retain any validity.

As things stand, however, there are no ready-made policies or programmes which could easily be converted into the centrepiece of a new agreement. Regional and industrial co-operation, two elements of the partnership which the ACP side is keen to build on, have not been among the success stories so far.

In any case, these provisions were conceded by the EEC as a bit of icing on the cake --

and understandably they will not be half so keen to give away the icing on its own.

Regional cooperation, with a budget of about \$100 million a year, is meant to promote closer economic and trading links between developing countries with the object of increasing their self-reliance and reducing their heavy dependence on industrialised markets.

But as a report to the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly in June admitted candidly, "regional cooperation has been a special problem", showing among other things a tendency to penalise the poorer developing regions.

Meanwhile, the convention's fine phrases about industrial co-operation have so far produced results exactly proportionate to their non-existent budget.

An Industrial Committee and a Centre for Industrial Development have been set up, but with Europe and the ACP far apart on questions such as the transfer of technology, progress if any will be slow.

Notwithstanding these problems for the future, both sides in the partnership consider the so-called "spirit of Lome" very much alive, helping them to iron out differences over the nuts and bolts of the treaty in an atmosphere of cooperation and goodwill.

This spirit of solidarity may have depended largely on the community agreeing to extend the treaty benefits, but it has still been the most notable feature of Lome to date.

On the minus side, most benefits for the ACP group have been purchased at the expense of the non-associated developing countries, including the poorest and most populous states of south Asia.

And if the ACP insist on claiming compensation for loss of trade preferences and the like, the net result could only be to shift the discrimination against non-member states from one part of the EEC budget to another.

The web of political and commercial interests now wrapped around Lome is probably sufficient to assure its renewal in the negotiations starting next year, though it is clear the terms will be substantially different.

Much less clear is whether the Lome Convention can be construed as operating in the long-term interests of the developing world as a whole.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

* **BAHRAIN**, July 7 (R). — Bahrain's oil production in 1976 totalled 21,288,403 barrels with a daily average of 58,166 barrels, according to a statement issued here today by Bahrain's Petroleum Company (BAPCO). The statement said natural gas production increased from a daily average of 278 million cubic feet in 1975 to 294 million cubic feet in 1976. The output of this Gulf state's refinery was 220,750 barrels a day in 1976 with an increase of 5,000 barrels daily over the year before, the statement said.

* **HONG KONG**, July 7 (R). — An agreement on scientific-technological cooperation between North Korea and Libya was signed in Pyongyang yesterday, the North Korea Central News Agency reported today. But the agency did not give details of the agreement. The two countries also signed an arrangement and protocol on economic cooperation, according to the agency.

* **WASHINGTON**, July 7 (R). — The International Monetary Fund (IMF) yesterday raised \$51 million in a gold auction to aid the world's poorest nations. The auction was the 11th in a series, started in June last year which contribute to a special trust fund for the poor nations. The IMF has raised \$667 million for the trust, established to make loans on easy terms for about 60 of the world's neediest countries. The IMF plans to sell 25 million ounces of gold over four years. Yesterday, it sold 524,800 ounces at \$140.26 dollars an ounce.

* **LA PAZ**, Bolivia, July 7 (AFP). — Bolivia today announced final plans to build its first nuclear power plant by 1980. The \$8 million plant is to be built by the British firm Fairey Engineering, which will provide enriched uranium fuel. The plant will be at Viacha, 36 kms. southwest of here.

Trans-Alaskan pipeline repairs near completion

ANCHORAGE, July 7 (R). — Repairs to the new trans-Alaska oil pipeline were expected to be completed later today, allowing crude to start flowing again from the North Slope Field above the Arctic Circle, pipeline company officials reported.

The 800-mile (1,280 km.), pipeline was shut down on Monday, just two weeks after it opened, when an experimental nitrogen gas flow preceding the oil showed up a leak about 38 miles (60 kms) south of Fairbanks.

Alaska Pipeline Company workmen have cut out a damaged joint and have welded one replacement section to the 48-inch (122 cms) steel pipe, a

spokesman for the Federal Monitoring Office said. A second section was expected to be welded soon.

Nitrogen gas was pumped into the pipeline before the flow of crude oil began in order to show up any leaks. The flow was found in a section of buried pipe where it bends 30 degrees to enter a pumping station eight feet (about 2.5 metres) above the ground.

Pipeline officials said it would take several hours for the oil following the gas to resume its normal flow of 300,000 barrels a day to the terminal at the ice-free Port of Valdez, travelling at 1.1 miles (1.76 kms) per hour, the oil will take approximately two more weeks to reach its destination.

Kuwait denies secret agreement with Iran

KUWAIT, July 7 (R). — The Kuwaiti Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Mr. Abdul Aziz Hussein, has denied as completely unfounded reports that Kuwait and Iran recently concluded a secret agreement on close coordination, the daily newspaper Al Siyassah reported yesterday. Mr. Hussein said

Kuwait's policy was clear and well known and his country did not believe in secret pacts, the paper reported. It added that he was commenting on foreign press reports that the alleged secret pact was concluded during a recent visit to Tehran by the Kuwaiti Foreign Minister, Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah.

Four Maltese trade unions begin strike

VALLETTA, July 7 (R). — Members of four trade unions representing government clerical employees began a two-day strike today against suspension of some of their colleagues and what they termed "strike breaking, intimidation and victimisation."

Four other unions have asked their members to carry on working but to contribute two days pay to strike funds.

Still suspended from duty are more than 1,000 senior employees of state-controlled banks who refused to sign a declaration under which they would have to obey their employers' instructions at all times.

The bank employees, whose union instructed them to start limited industrial action, said a circular on the subject was intimidatory. The bank's management says the action of the employees was counter to their conditions of employment.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Following are official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian filis for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

Saudi riyal	92.5	93.0
Lebanese pound	107.5	108.0
Syrian pound	80.9	81.2
Iraqi dinar	94.0	94.5
Kuwaiti dinar	113.7	114.1
Egyptian pound	46.7	47.7
Libyan dinar	74.0	75.0
UAE Dirham	83.5	84.5
U.K. sterling	569	575
U.S. dollar	330	332
German mark	140.3	140.7
French franc	67	67.3
Swiss franc	132.3	132.7
Italian lira (for every 100)	34.7	37.6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of inter-bank trading on the London Foreign Exchange Market today. Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

One sterling	=	1.7199 / 7201	U.S. dollars
One dollar	=	2.3055 / 65	West German marks
		2.4560 / 80	Dutch guilder
		2.4240 / 50	Swiss franc
		35.76 / 78	Belgian franc
		4.8690 / 8705	French franc
		883.30 / 55	Italian lire
		284.60 / 75	Japanese yen
		4.3895 / 3905	Swedish crown
		5.2885 / 95	Norwegian crown
		6.0015 / 30	Danish crown

WALL STREET REPORT

Prices eked out a slight gain Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange, where the industrial average closed up almost two points.

The market was weak during most of the day with investors brooding over an expected slowing of the rate of economic growth towards the end of the year. During the afternoon, however, hopes of good news regarding prices brought renewed interest to the market. The administration is to report the wholesale price increase for June on Friday.

Among groups of shares closing higher were aircrafts with General Dynamics up one point, computers, where IBM gained 1-1/2, and petroleum with Phillips up one.

At the close, the industrial average shows at 909.51, a gain of 1.78 points; Transp at 237.10, a loss of 0.19; utilities at 115.86, a gain of 0.38. 21,740,000 shares changed hands, of which 4,260,000 during the last hour.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market rallied Thursday in afternoon trading dealers said. Government stocks recovered to near overnight levels among both short and longer dated issues after falls of up to 3/4 point, although trading remained fairly light. Leading Industrials came a few pence off the bottom but were still around 5p to 5p easier on balance. At 15:00 the F.T. index was down 6.2 at 439.7.

Oils were steady with oil balance falls of a few pence and banks also reduced earlier falls slightly. Mining shares continued firm in line with the gold bullion price and Australians were firm following some markets. Canadians were little changed.

Sotheby's was featured in active first time dealings, as the price dropped to 156 after opening at 168 then recovered to 168 again by the close, dealers said.

Leading equities to close around 2p to 3p easier on balance included Courtaulds, Glaxo, ICI, Unilever, EMI, GKN and Tubes. While GEC and Bechem recovered to overnight levels. Hawker remained lower against the trend, losing around 17p on profit taking after its recent rises.

Price of gold closed in London Thursday at \$141.48/oz.

Sadat warns Israel against using A bomb

CAIRO, July 7 (R). — President Sadat said last night he had definite information that Israel has produced an atomic bomb.

If Israel introduced nuclear weapons in the Middle East it would have to bear the responsibility, he said.

"If Israel used the bomb one million Egyptians would be killed and my plan is to kill one million of them and this would eliminate the state of Israel," the Middle East News Agency (MENA) quoted the Egyptian leader as saying.

Former Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin denied last year that Israel was a nuclear power and said it would rely on conventional weapons in the foreseeable future. He also said Israel would not be the first to introduce nuclear arms in the Middle East.

But the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has been reported by American papers to have said Israel has between 10 and 17 atomic bombs ready for use.

Israel has been tight-lipped about its nuclear reactor, built in the late 1950's. France supplied it with nuclear fuel until relations between the two countries deteriorated following the 1967 Middle East war.

Israel is not a signatory of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

"Landmines" planted by Israel

Referring to the developments in the Middle East crisis President Sadat said that Israel had now shifted from its talk of secure borders to conditions for peace, this meant in their view the exchange of diplomatic representation and trade between the Arabs and Israel.

"In my opinion these are landmines planted by Israel on the way of a settlement, and none of the Arab leaders would accept," he said.

Mr. Sadat said he thought the only means of securing a settlement was for Israel to ask for guarantees from the U.N. Security Council, whether they were for a joint defence pact with the U.S., advance warning stations, demilitarised zones on either side of the borders or the stationing of U.N. forces in these zones.

He said Israel had no other way out except to agree "un-

less it wanted to oppose the U.S. and the entire world. We have no objections to that and could confront it. But I think it would be difficult for Israel to do that because America provides its life blood."

No progress with USSR

On relations with the Soviet Union, President Sadat reiterated that no progress had been made during last month's talks in Moscow between the two foreign ministers of Egypt and the Soviet Union.

"On the contrary, Moscow became more obstinate. They are asking us to pay for spare parts in foreign currency."

Togo to mediate between Egypt, Libya

President Sadat also revealed that Egypt had accepted an offer by President Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo to mediate in the four-year-old dispute between Egypt and Libya.

MENA quoted President Sadat as saying to Egyptian reporters who had accompanied him during his visits to Gabon and Morocco, that Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Mohammed Riad has met the Libyan Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Abdul Salam Tureiki, in Libreville.

The two foreign ministers will fly with Gen. Eyadema to Togo to continue their talks, he said.

President Sadat flew to Cairo yesterday from Rabat, after a short visit to Morocco on his way back from the summit conference of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) in Libreville.

Egypt and Libya are at odds over their Middle East policies and the handling of the Arab-Israeli war in 1973.

President Sadat said he was told after leaving Gabon that Libya has complained to the OAU summit on the so-called border problems between the two countries.

"I consider this as trivial... when two African states meet they must settle their disputes but to complicate matters further does not change the situation," he said.

Libya has accused Egypt of massing troops along the joint borders, but Egypt said it was to stop infiltration of saboteurs across the borders.

The Egyptian government

Mainland Chinese pilot defects to Taiwan with MIG-19, collects reward

TAIPEI, July 7 (R). — A Chinese air force pilot flew his MIG-19 fighter to Taiwan today and local radio reports said he carried important military documents.

The Central News Agency meanwhile said that Fan Yuan-yen, 41, would receive 4,000 ounces of gold — worth about \$800,000 — as a reward. This is paid to military personnel who defect from the mainland.

"Life there (in China) is miserable," the agency quoted Fan as saying.

"I can't stand it any longer."

Fan, a squadron leader, flew into Taiwan base in southern Taiwan after changing course during a routine flight from Fukien province in eastern China.

There was no official confirmation of the radio reports that he brought military documents.

The news agency quoted Fan as saying that he defected today "because I was scheduled to lead my squadron for a patrol mission over the Taiwan Strait on this day."

He told air force controllers at Tainan "I want human rights," the agency quoted a military spokesman as saying.

It said that Fan was the fifth member of the Chinese air force to defect since 1960.

The military spokesman also said that the pilot, from the southwestern province of Szechwan, and his plane are safe.

A defence ministry spokesman said Fan took off from Chinching in Fukien and landed at Tainan this afternoon.

The spokesman did not say if the pilot had been pursued. There have been reports of a defection in the other direction.

In 1974 the New China News Agency said that a naval officer defected to China by crossing the Taiwan Strait on a rubber raft. It said that he took to China a heavy machinegun, two pistols and a radio transmitter.

Unusually lenient rulings by British courts in rape cases unleash public furore

LONDON, July 7 (R). — A decision by three judges to free a young soldier convicted of a brutal sex attack on a 17-year-old girl has unleashed a storm of controversy over the treatment of rape and other sexual offences in British courts.

Eighteen-year-old Tom Holdsworth, a Coldstream Guardsman, met the girl one evening in a holiday resort in southern England. After walking round the town he led her into a park and tried to force her to make love.

When the girl, barmaid Carol Maggs, refused he attacked her, tearing out her ear-rings, breaking one of her ribs and causing internal injuries of a severity which one doctor told the court he had only previously witnessed in cases of recent childbirth.

But when Holdsworth appeared against the three-year jail

accused Libya of responsibility in several bomb blasts in both Cairo and Alexandria last year.

President Sadat said Egypt had no differences with any African state, except with Libya -- and the problems created by Libya were "childish."

"Nevertheless when Gen. Eyadema asked me to accept his mediation in the dispute with Libya, I accepted," he said.

Mauritanian ambassador in Paris gunned down by mysterious group

PARIS, July 7 (R). — The Mauritanian ambassador in France was shot and seriously wounded, with three bullets in the head, as he was being driven to his embassy here today, French officials said.

As surgeons fought to save the life of Ambassador Ahmed Ould Janahallah 36, a telephone caller told a French news agency that the shooting was carried out by the Mustapha Sayed el Wali international brigade, a hitherto unknown organisation.

A Mauritanian spokesman said later today that an operation on the ambassador had been successful and that his life did not appear to be in danger.

Sayed el Wali was the Secretary General of the Polisario Front guerrilla movement which is fighting Mauritania and Moroccan forces for possession of the Western Sahara, formerly the Spanish Sahara.

He was killed after a Polisario attack on the Mauritanian capital of Nouakchott in June of last year.

Last Sunday, Polisario forces mounted a second attack on Nouakchott and claimed they

had inflicted heavy losses on the Mauritians.

The front said the attack would not be the last "so long as Mauritania persists in occupying -- if only symbolically -- the tiniest bit of the national territory of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (Western Sahara)."

French officials said today's attack occurred at 10 a.m. on the Avenue Malakoff as the Mauritanian envoy was being driven from his residence to the embassy.

Eyewitnesses saw two men armed with revolvers open fire on the ambassador as he sat in his car, hitting him several times in the head.

The ambassador's chauffeur was unhurt in the attack and immediately drove the gravely wounded man to a nearby hospital, where surgeons immediately operated.

The gunmen disappeared before police arrived at the scene of the shooting.

Witnesses of the shooting said the gunman moved into action as the ambassador's car was leaving his official residence.

The gunmen, who were on



STOCK PICTURE -- Mr. Ahmad Ould Janahallah, Mauritanian Ambassador to France is seen with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing when he presented his credentials at the Elysee Palace in Paris last year. The ambassador was attacked and wounded by gunfire outside his Paris residence Thursday morning. (AP wire-photo).

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following story was submitted to Reuters interviews Arab prisoners in Gaza jail which requested, under Israeli law, that 166 words be deleted on the grounds that they disclosed Israeli army interrogation techniques.

The rest of the story is as submitted to the censor.

foot, fired through the rear window of the car.

The chauffeur immediately sped away, stopping briefly at a petrol station to telephone the police before racing on to the hospital.

The gunmen were thought to have been picked up by another car after running from the scene.

The ambassador is married and has two children.

Hospital sources said that the Mauritanian ambassador's condition was much better after his operation.

He later received visits from Moroccan Foreign Minister Ahmad Laraki, who is in Paris, and the Moroccan and Malian ambassadors here.

The Mauritians said one civilian was killed and one wounded by stray shells from last Sunday's battle which they said took place near Nouakchott between their army and "Algerian mercenaries" -- the term usually used by Mauritania sources for the Polisario Front.

Spain ceded control of the Western Sahara to Mauritania and Morocco early last year.

Algiers, July 7 (R). — The Polisario movement officially dissociated itself from the attack on the Mauritanian ambassador.

The information minister of its self-declared Saharan government told Reuters: "Only enemies of the Sahara people could resort to such methods, out of desperation after our recent military and diplomatic successes."

The spokesman, Mr. Ould Salek, expressed indignation and surprise that "the glorious name" of Mustapha Sayed El Wali had been associated with the attack.

The Polisario spokesman here said the Paris attack was against the principles and ideals defended by Sayed El Wali.

He described the Paris attack as "a provocation aimed at harming the credit of the Sahara people and spreading confusion."

He added: "Moroccan intelligence services are known to be used to choose Paris for this kind of job."

POLISARIO FRONT CONDEMNS ATTACK

Some of the prisoners complained that they had been made to stand against walls with hoods over their heads for long periods while questions put to them were punctuated by blows on the back of buttocks. One man said he had been left manacled and naked.

"Again, all these treatments are absolutely banned," the police source said. "Certainly, interrogators who sometimes have only a short period to prevent a terror action against civilians, which we know is planned but not for when, are not going to treat men who proudly admit to being killers to VIP treatment.

"But torturing is just not our system, it's theirs. We have a case where one of their fellow Arabs, suspected of collaborating with us, was slowly roasted over an open fire to make him talk," the source alleged.

The most serious charges were levelled by Dr. Mohamad Rashad Musmar, who unlike the other prisoners does not consider himself an active participant in a war and feels his eight-year sentence is unjustified. Dr. Musmar, in his mid-40's, is considerably older and better educated than most of the other prisoners.

Dr. Musmar, a Gaza surgeon, was the only prisoner complaining of maltreatment who agreed to be identified in this story. He further agreed, at my suggestion, to outline his allegations to Israeli officers present, adding: "I am fair, there are no reprisals to be feared here."

Dr. Musmar was first arrested in 1971. He was later released and subsequently arrested again. He challenges the charges brought on the second occasion.

Dr. Musmar gave the following account in the prison director's office, seated face-to-face with an Israeli captain who often attends prisoner interrogations:

"On the first occasion I was arrested, in 1971, questioning took a long time, about four months. I was first questioned here in Gaza, then in Sarafend, then in Ashkelon, back here to Gaza and finally to Djalama. It was in Djalama that I was badly maltreated. I was beaten, stripped."

"Did you complain to the Red Cross," asked the Israeli captain.

"Yes I did," Dr. Musmar replied.

"And what was their conclusion?" the officer asked.

"When the doctor said he did not know, the captain told him he doubted his story because the Red Cross should have notified him."

Earlier, Dr. Musmar told me that women members of his family had been slapped to make him talk. When I asked him about tortures such as those outlined in the Sunday Times, Dr. Musmar said: "To me, nothing more horrendous than what I have described."

Much of our questioning of Dr. Musmar and the other prisoners dealt with what the British newspaper had called techniques which placed Israeli practice well into the realm of torture. These included sexual assaults and electric shocks.

Despite repeated questions on this, the only mention I heard of sexual assaults was of cases of rape between male common law prisoners.

All the prisoners said they had not been tortured by electricity.

When I asked if he knew of any "third degree", severe torture, Dr. Musmar replied: "I do not know ... but I think that interrogations with maltreatment and severe beatings are almost always present."

Accusations of such treatments were made by Gaza residents at the height of the active guerrilla campaign in the Gaza Strip from 1968 to 1977. Several Israeli officers were discreetly court-martialled then.

The Gaza Strip has been generally calm since. The last guerrilla incident was nearly 10 months ago.

Dr. Musmar said the interrogators he encountered at the time were difficult to identify since they used Arabic nicknames among themselves.

There was little quarrel on conditions within the jail. None of the prisoners complained to me of any physical maltreatment and a local leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) group said, in the name of four

By Bernard Edinger

GAZA, July 7 (R). — Palestinian guerrilla prisoners permitted for the first time by Israel to meet freely with journalists have alleged beatings and maltreatment on and immediately after arrest, but none claimed to have undergone actual torture.

The prisoners were speaking with the agreement of Israeli prison authorities, but outside their earshot, to a cameraman from the news film agency, Visnews, and myself

last week. We were the first newsmen allowed to participate in such an encounter.

The meeting took place in Gaza Prison and I was freely allowed by authorities to choose at random former active members of guerrilla groups we wished to speak to.

Many of the questions were about their treatment by Israeli authorities following detailed allegations made recently in the Sunday Times newspaper of London that Israeli interrogators routinely ill-treat and often torture Arab prisoners.

Israeli authorities have strongly denied the allegations and said the Sunday Times had declined to have them checked.

I spoke to close to 20 prisoners during the course of a six-hour visit to the jail. This is what they said, followed by the reaction of Israeli officials to whom I relayed the allegations.

Most of the prisoners I spoke to said they were manhandled by the troops who arrested them. Israeli military sources make no bones about admitting that actual arrest can be rough since many of the suspected are armed, hard-core guerrillas and try to shoot their way out of ambush.

A good number of those I spoke to said they were beaten to make them talk during subsequent interrogation. Only one prisoner said the alleged beatings had left permanent effects on him and that his hearing had since deteriorated.

The prisoners were delighted to tell their stories to the outside world and said they considered themselves soldiers. One said: "The Israelis too treated me as they considered me; they treated me as an enemy."

Israeli police sources said that beatings were against Israeli police regulations and that the prisoners had every latitude to complain either to courts or to the Red Cross.

"I have personally handled many of these complaints," one source told me at national police headquarters. "In 95 per cent of the cases, we found the prisoners were lying. In the other five per cent of cases we took action against the officers involved. Their punishments are known and have been published in the press."

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Editorial comment

of his comrades to whom he repeated the question in Arabic: "Our relations with the jailers are good."

The prison director, acting on reports from prison personnel, plays an important part in reducing sentences. As far as I could tell, the prisoners are extremely respectful towards Israeli-born prison director Joshua Yona but not afraid of coming up to him to make requests when he appears in workshops or on cell floors.

Clearly the prisoners prefer some guards to others. All the guards spoke Arabic and most were clearly Israelis born in Arab countries. No guard in contact with prisoners carries either a pistol or truncheon. Guards with submachine guns are placed on the prison roof but they are few.

Director Yona says there had been only one successful escape but the escapee gave himself up after three hours because the manhunt mounted for him prevented him leaving the immediate neighbourhood.

The main complaint voiced about conditions by the prisoners I spoke to was of a lack of sufficient reading matter which many of the educated former students among the prisoners say they wanted.

The authorities said they could not tell me how many prisoners were held but that the figure was considerably lower than the 800 men they said the Egyptians used to hold there. Prisoners told me they numbered "a few hundred".

The main complaint filed by the Red Cross with Israeli prison authorities is that of overcrowding. It was not the prisoners who echoed this complaint to us but the wardens.

"Because of our past, we Jews are allergic to any sort of camps no matter how they are. As a result, the prisons holding terrorists are hopelessly overcrowded. We're building a new floor to Gaza Prison but I don't know how much that will help," one warden said.

There are up to 20 prisoners in the cells which measure four metres by six metres. The doors of the cells have bars across them as do two windows on a side facing the courtyard and one facing outwards. The smell in the cells is that of a barracks room.

The prisoners sleep on mattresses placed along the walls and each has a small open cupboard for belongings.

Nearly all prisoners seek to be employed in the prison's light bulb fixings and toy-making workshops. This assures them of being out of their cells for an additional eight hours.

The overwhelming majority of prisoners are held for security offences. These prisoners wear waist-length orange blouses over their trousers instead of the brown blouses of common law criminals who are in separate cells.

Only Dr. Musmar complained of an unjust sentence. He is held on charges of possessing weapons and of building a bunker under his home, he says.

Other charges were pressed after troops in a gunfight killed the Gaza area leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), who had his headquarters in the basement of Dr. Musmar's home. The Israeli authorities say the PFLP leader was killed in the basement, whose walls had been strongly reinforced as a command post by the PFLP. The doctor says the death took place outside.

"I was already in jail -- for the first time -- when the PFLP moved in. I told them to leave when I found them on my release, but they said they

Reuters interviews Arab prisoners in Gaza jail

would do this only when they could. The arms I only found out about at my trial. I had not been into the basement myself," he said.

The other prisoners all readily admit to membership of guerrilla groups and to charges of laying mines, throwing hand-grenades at army patrols, or organising resistance against authorities.

Most of the incidents did not result in deaths. If they had, the prisoners would be in the higher-security Ashkelon Jail where life-term prisoners are held. The sentence of the Gaza inmates range from one month to 15 years.

All inmates are eligible for release when half their term has been completed and their chances are higher when they pass Egyptian university entrance examinations which were taking place during our visit. Prisoners are given facilities to study by the authorities.

Prison officials said that those who passed the examinations and were released generally went to Cairo to study and came back to Gaza only for holidays. Only a handful had been caught in resumed guerrilla activities during their holidays and were back in the prison, they said.

One man intent on gaining admission to an Egyptian university, and release from prison, was 27-year-old former Fatah officer Adly Shaaban Hussein Sadeq.

We met in the prison's former execution chamber, last used in 1964 by the Egyptian authorities. This has been transformed into a laundry storeroom where Sadeq works.

"I have done my part for the (Palestinian) cause. I fought in Jordan in 1970 and was captured at sea by the Israeli navy while leading a group from Syria to Gaza to organise resistance in 1971. Now I would like to study engineering," he said.

Like Sadeq, the prisoners I spoke to have not changed their opinions since imprisonment. An Israeli officer told me: "We are not like the Americans trying to make people like us. We just want to prevent these prisoners from doing to us what they were trying to do when we caught them. It would be a much stickier fate for us if the tables were turned. We know what happens to Jewish prisoners in Arab jails."

"We want peace but we want what is ours and what the Israelis have taken from us. We want Palestine for it is our country," one man prisoner told me.

The prisoners are not moderate or interested in diplomatic niceties. "The Jews who came here since the creation of Israel in 1948 will have to leave," he added.

One prison officer said that such statements were bravado for visitors and that many of the prisoners took jobs within Israel on their release and avoided political activities. Some 30,000 Gazans work in Israel proper.

Perhaps the least politically inclined of the security prisoners are a group of Sinai bedouin, often held on charges of spying for Egyptian intelligence. They include several men who recently refused to be freed in a prisoner exchange to Egypt because they preferred to wait for freedom near their desert homes from where their families could come to visit them. Prisoners are allowed one 30-minute family visit a month and more in compassionate cases.

I did not choose Gaza Prison for the visit, the Israeli authorities did. Prisoner strikes and disturbances have taken place in other security prisons such as Nablius and Ashkelon but not here.

I was able to walk among the prisoners and pick at random those I wished to speak to.

I heard contradictory statements, with authorities telling me that in fighting between different guerrilla groups in 1969 and 1970 continued with sudden fistfights in jail. The prisoners told me on the contrary that they were strongly united.

Gaza Prison was practically spotlessly clean, certainly more so than prisons I have seen in some other countries.

In Gaza prison I saw clearly healthy and well-fed prisoners who appeared to have lost none of their political motivation and considered themselves prisoners of war.

My request to visit the nearby army interrogation centre for newly arrested prisoners was turned down.

I was permitted to speak freely to the Gaza prisoners and Israeli officials were clearly pleased when I later told them that none of the men I spoke to claimed to have undergone outright torture at any time.

The same officials said they were not surprised but also not convinced when I told them many prisoners claimed they had undergone rough treatment, mainly beatings, on arrest and during initial interrogations.

Israeli attorney general says Abba Eban will not be charged

TEL AVIV, July 7 (R). — Israeli legal authorities yesterday cleared former Foreign Minister Abba Eban of maintaining illegal foreign bank accounts.

Attorney General Aharon Barak said an investigation had shown no cause to charge Mr. Eban.

Israelis require official permission to keep bank accounts in other countries. Complaints against Mr. Eban came under scrutiny after former Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and his wife were fined for having an undeclared U.S. account.

Mr. Eban denied having broken the law.

Prof. Barak said he believed Mr. Eban had permission from the Finance Ministry to have the accounts although letters confirming it have not been traced.

Mr. Eban appeared to have acted in good faith in believing he could hold the accounts without restriction, he added.

The former minister, a leading member of the opposition Labour Party, said he required foreign funds to pay for research and secretarial help in connection with books he is writing.

Prof. Barak said that in the light of the lack of correspondence, it was impossible to know whether Mr. Eban had exceeded restrictions on foreign accounts.

sentence he was initially given for the attack, three judges in the appeals court freed him, giving explanation that he was a good soldier who had simply "allowed his enthusiasm for sex to overcome his normal good behaviour."

In the subsequent furore over this apparent leniency, demands have been made for the judges' dismissal, a court has been invaded and London memorials plastered with slogans.

Holdsworth's release last month and his bitter comments made by his victim, Miss Maggs, to the national press were the catalysts for simmering discontent about police and courts' handling of such cases to boil over into hostile reaction.

A group of leftwing members of parliament from the ruling Labour Party called for the immediate dismissal of the three appeal judges. A few days later military memorials throughout London were daubed with slogans such as "Women against Rape units."

When one of the appeal judges, Lord Justice Roskill, next appeared in court for a routine case the sitting was broken up by women chanting "do you know what it feels like to be raped?"

Miss Ruth Hall, the American-born leader of the Women against Rape movement complained afterwards that the attitudes of judges, police and doctors were all the same.

"The idea they have is that any woman who has been raped is in some way responsible for the rape, that it was her fault. And they have the idea that only a certain type of woman is raped. If a woman is on the pill, for instance, that is supposed to mean that the rape is not so serious," she said.

But it is not just among femi-

nist ranks that the verdict and comments of the judges have caused anger. In an editorial entitled "contempt of court" the London Times condemned the judges for treating the offence so lightly and for apparently giving Holdsworth preferential treatment because he was a soldier.

The judges gave as their principal reason for freeing him that a long sentence would prevent him returning to the army, ruining a promising career.

The Times and other newspapers seized on the evaluation of a good army career as a powerful mitigating factor. The British Law Society's Guardian Gazette commented:

"No doubt Judas Iscariot had an excellent record of service among the disciples, but questions of past service can hardly be decisive when it comes to considering the gravity of a crime."

"It is inconceivable that the three-year sentence would have been reduced solely because he was an 'excellent' plumber or chartered accountant rather than a soldier."

Feminist and reformist groups have found plenty of other comments in the judges' summary to use as ammunition in their fight for tougher rape laws.

As well as asserting that Holdsworth had simply allowed his enthusiasm for sex to overcome his good behaviour, they told him he was not a criminal "in the sense in which that word is used frequently in these courts."

This is not the first time this year a judge's comments have caused such fury.

In March a Leeds judge freed a 68-year-old man who admitted raping a 70-year-old widow, telling him:

"Give it up before you kill

yourself. With your state of health you ought not to indulge in conduct of this kind. You might overtax your own power and die in very unfortunate circumstances."

It was after this and the Holdsworth case that Labour Parliamentarian Jack Ashley denounced the "inexcusable male chauvinism" of British judges and called for a minimum five-year sentence for rape.

The reformists have already scored some notable victories. Last year a law pioneered by Mr. Ashley introduced anonymity in court for rape victims. It also banned questions on their past sexual activity, thus precluding a common technique among defence lawyers of seeking to portray the victims as promiscuous.

The changes were designed to encourage more women to press charges over rape offences, more than two-thirds of which go unreported, according to London police.

In London an independent rape centre has now been set up to help victims get over the psychological aftermath of an assault. Newspapers and women's magazines have responded to the campaigners by treating rape more openly and more seriously, and even offering advice on how to ward off an attack.

The reformists have been encouraged by campaigners elsewhere in the world, and in particular the publicity given recently to gang-rape victim Claudio Caputi, whose defiant stand has broken down many of the taboos of shame and ridicule facing victims in Italy.

They have all helped to fuel the growing British campaign to have rape dealt with more harshly than any other crime except murder.